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THE Fatherland

A Weekly

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

CONTRIBUTE TO THE FUND FOR A MEMORIAL TO THE AMERICAN NURSE WHO MET HER DEATH THROUGH THE REFUSAL OF GREAT BRITAIN TO PERMIT AMERICAN RED CROSS SUPPLIES TO BE SENT TO GERMANY

BAR THE RED CROSS FROM BRITAIN!

A 1916 MAP

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Vol. III. No. 23

The Fatherland

FAIR PLAY *for* GERMANY *and* AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Edited by George Sylvester Viereck · New York, January 12, 1916

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BAR THE RED CROSS FROM BRITAIN!

By Charles A. Collman

I INTEND to detail here the proudest exploit performed by British arms in the great war of 1914-15-16. This is a deed of valor that shall yet be inscribed in American memory for a century to come.

But in the last seventeen months we have heard so much of the remarkable feats performed by British arms. Of which of these am I about to treat?

Is it a deed of English mercenaries?—

"Colored Allies employed by England upon the European area of war have the barbarous practice of carrying with them as war-trophies the severed heads and fingers of German soldiers, and wearing, as ornaments about their necks, ears which they have cut off."

Memorial, Berlin Foreign Office, July 30, 1915.

No, it is not this.

Is it then an English act of Oriental strategy?—

"The siege of Tsingtau marked the first time in the history of warfare that an army from a nation of the white race had united with and under the leadership of a nation of the yellow race."

Jefferson Jones, "The Fall of Tsingtau."

No, it is not this.

Well, then, is it a feat of starvation?—

"Germany should follow England's example and recite the barbarities practiced against her—the children starving in German garrets, because of the British embargo on foodstuffs to Germany."

Professor Edwin J. Clapp, of New York University, at Hotel Astor.

No, no, you are mistaken.

Then perchance it is one of the affidavits recorded by England's foe?—

"The documents illustrate the barbarous behavior of the mercenary colored troops of England. On the battle-fields they creep up stealthily and treacherously upon the German wounded, gouge their eyes out, mutilate their faces with knives, and cut their throats."

Memorial, Berlin Foreign Office, July 30, 1915.

Again you are wrong.

Can it be the deed immortalized by a great neutral observer?—

"Never before—until the present Liberal Government tried it—had it occurred to a British Government to employ heathens against Christian Europeans. Such an act is a crime against culture, civilization and Christendom."

Sven Hedin, in "With the German Armies in the West."

You are still in error.

Will you refer then to a feat of Hindoo troops?—

"Indian troops commit these atrocities with a sharp dagger which is fastened in the sheath of their side-arms. Under the eyes of the highest commanders of England they have committed atrocities which set at defiance not only the recognized usages of warfare, but of all civilization and humanity."

Memorial, Berlin Foreign Office, July 30, 1915.

No, no, not that.

Ah, then, perhaps a boast by England's greatest Lord?—

"If we could absolutely besiege and really starve the German nation—women, children and babies, we would do so at the first possible moment. There is no difference from the point of view of humanity in besieging a city and besieging a country."

Marquis of Crewe, Lord President of the Council, London, Dec. 20, 1915

How Englishmen Flee

No, it is of none of these exploits that I am about to write.

We have read of English soldiers deserting the Montreal Highlanders in Eastern France; we have read of them fleeing from Serbia, leaving their Irish comrades to be cut down to a man; we have read of Englishmen fleeing from the Turks at the Dardanelles to the safety of their ships; we have read of them fleeing before the Arabs, down the Tigris Valley; we have read of them fleeing to this country to escape conscription, until the White Star and Cunard lines refused to carry them.

But no, such matters have no bearing here.

The exploit of which I am about to relate deals with the greatest achievement of the British Navy, that mighty fleet, that mountain of steel, the cost of which has pauperized the English people; that navy of which Admiral Lord Fisher said: "The supremacy of the British Navy is the best security for the peace of the world. If you rub it in both at home and abroad, that you are ready for instant war, with every unit of your strength in the first line and waiting to be the first in, and hit your enemy in the belly and kick him when he is down, then people will keep clear of you."

The feat of these officers of the British Navy was not to seek out their foes on seas dominated by the German submarine. Oh, no! They did not steam to Heligoland, these men of the world's greatest navy. No, they slyly said: "We shall try, through secret and safe means, to cause the deaths of the German wounded and suffering."

So, in the safety of their port at Kirkwall, their brave deed was to hold up American hospital ships and take from them the Red Cross supplies.

I quote the following from the New York newspapers of December 25, 1915:

The Executive Committee of the American Red Cross Society met yesterday at the home of Robert W. de Forest, No. 7 Washington Square, North, with ex-President Taft presiding, to consider means to persuade England to lift the embargo against hospital supplies for her enemies.

Following the meeting Mr. de Forest gave out this statement:

"For several weeks the Red Cross has been unable to get permits from Great Britain for the shipment of hospital supplies to Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria. Correspondence and negotiations to obtain such permits have been earnestly carried on in the hope that permits may be issued. The Red Cross has been doing and may be relied upon to do everything within its power to this end."

Former President Taft was chairman of the meeting. Others present were Major-General Arthur Murray, Miss Mabel Boardman, President of the Red Cross; Surgeon-General William C. Gorgas, United States Army; Surgeon-General William C. Braisted, United States Navy; Charles D. Norton, Alfred T. White and Ernest Bicknell, Director-General of Civilian Relief.

Daily newspapers, September 10, 1915:

The first contingent of doctors and nurses going to Germany to attend the sick and wounded soldiers under the auspices of the American Physicians' Expeditions Committee, left yesterday for Copenhagen. Among the four nurses are Miss Emma Duensing. The equipment for a hospital will be sent over on another steamer.

Daily newspapers, December 25, 1915:

Miss Emma Duensing died from the effect of septic infection at the hospital at Oppeln, Silesia, November 5, 1915. **She lost her life because she had no rubber gloves to wear in handling the patients. The British Ambassador at Washington refused to give his consent to the shipping of such protective articles.**

What the British Ambassador Said

This statement was thereupon issued by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador at Washington:

"On May 11th the British Government communicated to the United States Government a list of articles which they were prepared to accept as articles serving exclusively to aid the sick and wounded.

"Rubber goods, such as gloves and rubber sheets, were not

included in this list, and such goods were not allowed to pass into Germany."

Such were the words of this smug creature, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, *an English nobleman*. Through his refusal to permit the sending from this country of Red Cross hospital supplies, the British Ambassador had caused the death of an American woman.

So then it is proved

That—The American Red Cross must obtain permits from the British Ambassador for the shipment of hospital supplies to foreign countries.

That—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, did not support the protest against the British Ambassador's inhumanity.

That—Passports have not yet been handed to the British Ambassador for his participation in this infamous deed.

Let us inquire a little more closely into the details of this crime. Dr. Arthur von Briesen, President of the American Physicians' Expedition, wrote as follows in an appeal to the American Red Cross:

Miss Mabel T. Boardman,
Acting Chairman, American Red Cross,
1624 H Street, Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Boardman: Your letter of December 6th gives me courage to transmit to you the inclosed resolutions passed by the Alumnae Association of the German Hospital of New York on the death of Miss Emma Duensing, who died from the effect of septic infection at the hospital at Oppeln, Silesia, on November 5, 1915.

Miss Duensing was one of four trained nurses accompanying the first American physicians' expedition, consisting of four American surgeons we sent to the American Ambassador at Berlin in September last, with directions to offer their professional help, to the sick and wounded in German hospitals. They were directed to take care of the wounded of all nationalities—English, French, Italians, Russians, as well as Germans and Austrians.

We also forwarded with the first expedition about $6,000 worth of surgical bandages and supplies. But we were precluded from sending rubber gloves and rubber bandages, because the British Ambassador at Washington refused to give his consent to the shipping of such protective articles.

The second unit we sent in November to the American Ambassador at Berlin, consisted of four American surgeons and six trained nurses. The British Ambassador permitted none of the supplies we bought for this unit to be forwarded, and they are still here.

I assume that Miss Duensing's death resulted from an infection caused by the absence of rubber gloves, such as are absolutely necessary to those who have to uninterruptedly handle many, many wounded soldiers brought to them. I further assume that Miss Duensing's death was caused by the deliberate act of Great Britain (could we call that murder?) and have cause to fear that the same fate will overtake the doctors and nurses we have sent on this humane expedition.

That the United States of America, whose citizens send her best surgical helpers on such humane expeditions to the warring nations, should depend upon the good (?) will of one of these nations, to wit, Great Britain, regarding the necessary outfit seems incredible. In former years, when hunger was in Ireland, agony from earthquakes in Italy, the United States of America were the first to send relief on warships. No better use can be made of our men-of-war when we are at peace with all the world, than to use them for allaying suffering wherever we know it to exist.

If you should inform me that this country is helpless in the matters touched upon by me, and that Great Britain alone will be allowed to determine the manner in which our surgeons and nurses will be allowed to equip themselves, it is, don't you think, time that the people at large should know such to be the fact?

Sincerely yours,
DR. ARTHUR V. BRIESEN,
President of the American Physicians' Expedition.

New York, December 16.

Miss Boardman replied through General Murray, vice-chairman of the American Red Cross:

Mr. Arthur von Briesen, New York City.

Dear Sir: The American Red Cross is still maintaining its efforts to secure permits for the shipment of hospital supplies now held in its warehouses to the Central Powers. As to your inquiry regarding transportation on a man-of-war, it is believed that the British Government would object to the transportation of surgical supplies in such a manner fully as strongly as it does in case of merchant vessels. Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR MURRAY,
Vice-Chairman.

This shameful crime impelled one of the heads of the American Red Cross to this indignant outburst.

*"This latest decree of the British Privy Council, in prohibiting the dispatch of relief supplies of any sort to Germany and her allies, is the most inhuman act of the war. It is a crime against humanity.

"We shall appeal to the Chief Executive and the State Department to have this order rescinded. Ever since the beginning of the war we have had trouble in regard to sending relief supplies, not only to Germany, but to other countries—some of them Great Britain's allies.

"Great Britain's decree prohibiting the sending of rubber goods to Germany prevents the supplying of the field and emergency hospital with rubber gloves and rubber materials, so essential in hospital work. Hundreds have died of infection. Some have been physicians and nurses. The latter included some volunteer Red Cross workers from America.

"We are acting for humanity, but God knows what the English are acting for. We shall continue to send relief material to Great Britain."

Englishmen and Anglo-Americans in this country, who shed such profuse crocodile tears over the execution of Miss Cavell, the English woman spy, by the Germans, what have they to say of this murder of an American nurse by the English? Do you hear the ominous quiet of these false patriots? Do you notice the absence of comment or protest in the *Times* and other newspapers, whose owners fear the wrath of J. Pierpont Morgan, the personal friend of Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador?

Henry Clews, you Englishman, you Wall Street broker who pleads hypocritically for the "starving Belgian babies," what have you to say of the murder by your countrymen of an American nurse? Not a word.

George Haven Putnam, you Englishman who, on December 18th, said in the *Times:* "It seems to us that we should do nothing that might make it more difficult for England to carry on this fight." What have you to say of the murder by your countrymen of an American nurse? Not a word.

Frederick W. Whitridge, pro-British agitator, does he protest against the murder of an American nurse by the English? No. What manner of patriot is F. W. Whitridge? Read this and judge: *Times*, December 24th—*"His course (President Wilson's) appears to me that of a poltroon."*

Henry James, who wrote in the *Times*, October 17th, of "The impulse and the need which operate most fully, in any form of the American overflow of the excited social instinct." What has he done to prevent the overflow of the excited American social instinct, by protesting against the murder of an American nurse by Englishmen? Nothing. He is a renegade American, who has repudiated his country.

Joseph H. Choate said in the *Times*, December 24th: "The truth is we can't say all we want to say. I would like to say a great deal more." Has he protested against the murder of an American nurse by his English friends? No. "Daily and nightly he prays for the success of the Allies."

Such are the lip-patriots, the false Americans, the most dangerous element in our country to-day, who betray their disloyalty at a time like this by disclosing a love for foreign countries greater than they feel for their own.

No, when American women are murdered by English brutes, it is not from such as these that one may seek for protest. No, it is we who must take action. I hope that every man and woman who reads this shocking story will write the following letter:

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

The country views with alarm, and indignation unutterable in words, your inaction in the case of the murder of Miss Emma Duensing, the American nurse, by the British Government.

We urge upon you at once to hand the British Ambassador his passports for his part in this crime.

We urge you, furthermore, to place an immediate embargo on all Red Cross supplies to Great Britain and her allies until that Government ceases to interfere with the sending by the American Red Cross of its supplies to any part of the world.

Name .....

Address .....

* She was compelled to disavow this interview as a result of threats made by English bankers that they would refuse further contributions to the Red Cross.

SUBSCRIBE TO THE FUND FOR THE PERMANENT MEMORIAL TO MISS EMMA DUENSING, THE AMERICAN NURSE WHO MET HER DEATH THROUGH THE REFUSAL OF THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO PERMIT RED CROSS SUPPLIES TO BE SENT BY AMERICANS TO GERMANY.

Let This Memorial Record the Everlasting Shame of the English That Committed This Crime, and the Undying Hatred of Americans for the People Who Connived at and Condoned the Act.

A Tribute from William Bayard Hale

"Papa," said one of my young sons to me to-day, as he counted up his Christmas treasures and missed one familiar name among those who had remembered him. "Papa, why did the English kill Sister Emma?"

Sister Emma, as she is known—was known—in her beautiful walk of help and comfort (Emma Duensing, to give her the name under which she moved in the ordinary world), was for a number of years one of the best known and most beloved of New York's trained nurses. My own house is one of scores of homes in which her presence has many times shed healing sympathy; homes where, through long night hours of unwearying vigil, her voice has calmed and her hand has soothed.

"Military necessity" is a plea which we have learned to admit as a reason, or an excuse, for many sins against humanity. Whether it can be extended to cover the heartless condemnation to death of nurses in the enemy's territory, I doubt. Whether American public sentiment, disposed though it be, to condone almost any English act, will go so far, I question.

"Why did the English kill Sister Emma?" asked my boy.

The answer one was tempted to give him was: "Because the present existing Government of the United States allowed the English to kill her."

Tribute to Miss Duensing from Her Former Associates of the German Hospital

Miss Emma Duensing, at the beginning of the Spanish-American war, was one of the first German Hospital nurses to volunteer service and was accepted. She was sent to Porto Rico, where she served for a period of six months, and thereafter in Manila for a period of one year. She was a member of Camp Roosevelt, of the Spanish-American War Nurses, and had served on the local Red Cross Committee. Her many friends will always remember her as one of the noble women of the world. * * *

Let every contribution be a unit of twenty-five cents.

Let every one send in at least one unit, and as many more as he or she can on behalf of friends and sympathizers.

Let us obtain fifty thousand units that we may inscribe on this memorial the condemnation by that many Americans of the great crime committed by the English race against American womanhood, against humanity and against the primary instincts of the human race.

Send all contributions to the Emma Duensing Fund, care of Transatlantic Trust Company, No. 67 William Street, New York City.

HOW THE GERMANS "HELPED TO SAVE THE LIFE OF THE NATION"

Extracts From the Congressional Proceedings That Should Make Americans Blush

THERE was a period during the Civil War, when the outlook for the success of the Union was veiled in gloom, and many trembled for the outcome. While England was sending fully equipped and manned warships over to aid the Confederate cause, and the *Alabama* and *Florida* were sinking our ships and sweeping the seas clean of American merchant ships, the Union had but one friend—Germany.

While England was helping the cause of the South by buying Confederate bonds to enable the Confederate Government to continue the war against the North, London and Paris prohibited the listing of American (Northern) bonds on their exchanges and boards of trade. But Germany bought the Union bonds, and American hearts beat with gratitude for the loyal assistance given them in their darkest hour. The whole matter was threshed out in the United States Senate in 1870 when this Government, after much opposition, placed an embargo on the shipment of arms to France during the Franco-Prussian war. We will cite a few extracts from the speeches of that time taken from the *Globe Congressional Record*, 3d Session, 41st Congress, Part II. From pp. 953-955:

MR. STEWART, Senator from Nevada: Allow me to call the attention of the Senator from Tennessee to the fact, which he must recollect, of the amount of our bonds that were taken in Germany at the time we needed that they should be taken, and when they were prohibited from the Exchange in London and from the Bourse in Paris, and not allowed to be on the markets there at all, on account of the state of public opinion there, while Germany alone came in and took five or six hundred million dollars at a time when we needed money more than anything else, to sustain our credit. That is a fact showing sympathy, certainly.

The fact cannot be made too patent or emphatic that Germany came to the rescue of the United States at a time when England was openly our worst enemy and France prohibited the bonds of the Union from being listed at the Bourse, "on account of the state of public opinion there," in the words of Senator Stewart. Have the American people forgotten the only friends they had when they needed friends?

How is that debt of gratitude being repaid?

Let us quote again from the official proceedings of that same Congress, same session (*Congressional Record*, page 954). Senator Pomeroy is speaking now:

"They (the Germans) sent us men; they recruited our armies with men; they helped to save the life of this nation. Though the French were our ancient allies, the Germans have been our modern allies, and I would not discriminate against either of them."

Yes, Germany sent 187,858 men to swell the Union army "to save the life of the nation," according to Dr. Gould, of the Sanitary Commission. But according to William Kaufmann ("The Germans in the American Civil War"), the colossal total of 216,000 native-born Germans fought in the Union army, in addition to 300,000 sons of German-born parents and 234,000 of remoter German extraction. Well did Senator Charles Sumner put it when he declared in the United States Senate (*Congressional Record*, 3d Session, 41st Congress, page 956):

"We owe infinitely to Germany."

Germany was "our modern ally," as Senator Pomeroy declared. It was our ally until August 4, 1914, when we turned against her and became the ally of England and France, that refused to allow our bonds to be sold in their markets, hoping thereby to destroy the Union.

To-day the descendants of those Germans who shed their blood for the life of this nation and sustained our credit by subscribing to our bonds, are denounced as disloyal to the United States, and the Allies have usurped the place at our breast that the Germans had gained by their blood and substance; to-day the bars are up against our former friends and allies and down for those who plot to kill them.

If the Germans "helped to save the life of this nation," how is that debt being repaid?

Behind the Scenes at the Capital

(Special Correspondence of THE FATHERLAND.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 5th.—It is pretty safe to say that before the next campaign is half over there will be all kinds of developments, and it is fairly certain that the Democratic party, headed by Mr. Wilson, will be in the hands of the big moneyed interests in place of the Republicans, who were formerly accused of legislating for the big industries.

The Republicans made one serious blunder in this war. Under the leadership of Lodge, of Massachusetts, and sundry others of the same general specifications, they allowed their feelings for "the mother country" (meaning, of course, England) to overpower their usual party shrewdness. By crying, "Stand by the President" on all occasions, they have in reality strengthened Wilson. By aligning themselves with the munitions interests and endorsing every move of the Administration in behalf of the Allies, right or wrong, they have broken with their own big interests and delivered them over to Wilson.

Republicans Losing Their Grip

In former campaigns the big interests always subscribed millions to the Republican campaign fund and nothing to that of the Democrats, because the Democrats had nothing for sale. The Republicans were wedded to the tariff, and the tariff insured prosperity to the manufacturing interests as long as the latter got the rates they insisted on. This policy of give-and-take was carried on until the bounds of decency were overstepped, and because President Taft had declared that the new tariff bill was the best ever passed, though he was elected on a revision program and the revision was made upward instead of downward, he was ignominiously defeated by Roosevelt and Wilson combined, and Wilson installed in the White House.

The general manufacturing interests are still hoping that a Republican will be elected next November, but in the meantime thousands of button factories, machine shops, umbrella works, shoe factories, saddleshops and what not, have gone into the profitable trade of manufacturing shrapnels and munitions of war for the Allies, and thousands of these industries are believed to be alienated from the Republicans for good. Here a serious breach has been created, but it is nothing compared with the influence which the Wall Street financiers, and men like Schwab and other industrial magnates, all of whom are coining millions, under Wilson's benevolent neutrality, from building submarines, aircraft, heavy guns, and the like, will exercise. These men may nominally remain Republicans, but their campaign contributions to the Wilson fund will be $5 for every dollar the Republicans will get.

Wilson is a man after their own heart. He has been as pliant in their hands as any Republican in thirty-five years. Heretofore the Democratic party has been a party of the common people and the Republicans have commanded the support of the industrials. The war has done a great deal to change this situation. The Republicans, badly led, shouted the old slogan, "Stand by the President!" a few times too often. It has sunk in. The man in the street, who reads only the headlines of the newspapers and judges the war issues accordingly, cannot fathom why Wilson isn't the best President since Lincoln when the Republicans themselves have dinned into his ears that we must all stand by the President and that those opposed are disloyal to the United States.

No Altruistic Motives in This

Of course, the actuating motive of some of the New England politicians is not altogether a feeling of unmixed devotion to "the mother country" regardless of personal interests. Their friends are getting rich out of their contracts with the British Government. J. P. Morgan is Britain's munition as well as financial agent in the United States. Morgan is understood to have a perfect understanding with Wilson, and under the free hand given him he dispenses favors in the shape of contracts to the friends of eastern politicians, and these politicians see that the public mind is lulled into security by starting to shout some convenient slogan, like "humanity" and "strict accountability"—which echoes Wilson—whenever there seems occasion.

The situation by which the Republicans are confronted is not the most assuring. They will never accept Roosevelt, and unless he dictates the platform and the name of the candidate, he will split the party again as he did in 1912. This would insure the election of Wilson, of course. But Bryan is believed to have now fairly made up his mind to fight Wilson, and in that event there will be a Kilkenny cat fight that will be worth watching.

General Grant used to say that the Democratic party could be relied on to do the wrong thing at the right time. Just now it seems to this strictly neutral observer that the Republicans are in imminent danger of doing the wrong thing. They will make their main fight on the tariff, and if they stop there and institute a strong campaign for general prosperity, not the sporadic, local prosperity of the eastern ammunition makers, they will presumably sweep Wilson out of the White House. But in the bosom of Lodge and the high councillors of the party who are interested in contracts for the Allies, there is an irresistible desire to commit the party to policies which will be so far in harmony with Wilson's pronouncements that the average voter will construe them into an endorsement of all his actions.

The German-American element should steer clear of entangling alliances and remain aloof for the present. Those who cannot approve Mr. Wilson's one-sided neutrality and avowed favoritism of England should not let their grievance sway them to take rash political steps. They should insist on getting into the councils of the two parties and make their demands known to the leaders.

Southern Farmers Take Radical Action

While Wilson is assured of strong support from New England, his dealing with England over the high-handed restriction of our commerce has made him unpopular in other sections. There has been such a clamor over the embargo on cotton that Henry D. Flood, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has at last consented to open a hearing, something he refused to do in the last Congress, and from Fort Worth, Texas, comes news of a radical step contemplated by about 5,000 cotton growers of the South.

These farmers purpose to ship a million bales of cotton to a "certain neutral port" in Europe with or without the approval of the Administration. They have a standing offer of 20 cents a pound if the cotton arrives safely. Perhaps it is Germany, perhaps it isn't. Anyway it means a difference of about $6,000,000 to the cotton growers, who at first felt skeptical about the proposition when made to the meeting of the presidents of farmers' unions at New Orleans, December 6th. After talking it over a good while they decided to throw down the gauntlet to Great Britain and defy seizure. Henry N. Pope, president of the Texas Union, is authority for the statement that the first cargo will leave Galveston this month.

Pope and his predecessor, Peter Radford, F. C. Weinert, head of the Texas Warehouse Department, and Texas bankers have asked the State Department whether the United States will protect the shipment against seizure, and the question has been referred to Solicitor-General Cone Johnson, of Tyler, Texas. But whether the State Department takes favorable action or not, the Texans will make the shipment, it is said, and if seized by the British, the Farmers' Union, backed by allied interests, will demand of President Wilson and Congress that all shipment of supplies, food and ammunition to the Allies shall cease forthwith. The plan is to charter and man their own vessels with American crews, hoist the American flag and sail away, to test the question whether English warships may seize them and whether the Administration will refuse protection. Even with this added expense it is estimated that every pound of cotton will bring 17 cents.

In discussing the matter, Pope is quoted as saying: "England buys American cotton, then sells it to European neutrals at a higher price, which constitutes unfair discrimination. The Southern farmer wants just one thing—a market for his goods, and now that he has it, why should England be permitted to destroy this market?"

Talk like this is being heard in Congressional circles and is stirring up matters amazingly.

FREDERIC F. SCHRADER.

RIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER

Congressman-at-Large Jeff. McLemore, of Texas, Tells George Haven Putnam (Born in London) What He Thinks of His "American Rights Committee"

(THE FATHERLAND *last week contained a warning against the "American Rights Committee," headed by George Haven Putnam, a native of London; Frederick R. Coudert, a Wall Street trust lawyer and Chevalier d'Honneur of France, and others. Before the issue had reached the streets Congressman-at-Large McLemore, of Texas, made public his reply to Putnam, which* THE FATHERLAND *reprints below as an example of stalwart Americanism in the face of an insidious attempt to influence Congress to take up arms in behalf of England in order to bolster up her desperate cause. Mr. McLemore's letter has the true ring of patriotism and some of the old-time ginger of a message by Jackson.*—ED.)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 30, 1915.

Hon. George Haven Putnam,
President American Rights Committee,
45 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.

DEAR Sir:—I am in receipt of your circular letter of December 11, 1915, in which you ask me to sign an accompanying petition to the President, urging him to break the diplomatic relations that now exist between the United States and German Federation. You conclude your letter by informing me that "quick action is necessary," and make the additional request that I "become either a permanent member of your Committee at $25, a sustaining member at $5, or an annual member at $1." In answering your requests I deem it expedient in order that my position may be clearly understood, to make a few observations, which I consider to be both timely and pertinent.

First: For several years past Mexico has been in a state of anarchy, and during that time nearly five hundred Americans, including men, women and children, have been ruthlessly murdered by the Mexicans, and in several instances the Americans were first mutilated and the women outraged. These Americans, under the promise of protection of their rights by the Diaz Government, as were other foreigners, had invested their all in Mexico, although they still retained their American citizenship and (where their incomes justified it) paid income taxes to the United States Government. When they appealed, however, to the United States for protection (Diaz being no longer in power) they received from Washington the cold response that they had no business in Mexico, and that the best thing for them to do would be to abandon their property and leave the country, or else remain at their own risk. When a delegation of prominent American citizens selected to represent the Americans generally in Mexico, arrived in Washington to lay their grievances before the President, *the President refused to receive them.* They did meet Secretary Bryan, however, and they left under the impression that the Secretary was decidedly of the opinion that the Americans in Mexico had been treated as they deserved to be. Realizing that they could hope for nothing from the Government at Washington, many Americans from interior points in Mexico gathered at Tampico, feeling that the American battleships stationed there would offer at least some safety and protection for their lives. In this they were sadly mistaken, however, for when a Mexican mob began to gather, with the shout: "Death to the Americans!" the American fleet, acting under hasty orders from Washington, moved away from Tampico, leaving many Americans, men, women and children, to the mercy of the rapidly swelling mob, composed of all classes of Mexicans, and whose only ambition was to murder Americans and loot the homes and stores owned and controlled by Americans. *Just about the time the mob had crystallized, however, and was ready for action (having been encouraged by the withdrawal of the American battleships), the brave commander of a German cruiser went ashore, sought out the Mexican commandant and commanded him under penalty of having his city blown off the earth, to disperse the mob within fifteen minutes, and to see to it that no American was harmed.*

Realizing that the German commander was in dead earnest, the Mexican commandant obeyed his orders implicitly, while the Americans, under the protection of the German cruiser, went aboard American vessels that were lying in the harbor, expecting to return to Tampico within twenty-four hours, or as soon as conditions became quiet, and take care of their property which had not been destroyed by the mob. Imagine their surprise, however, when they were informed by the captains of the boats on which they had sought temporary safety, that they would not be permitted to return to Tampico; and they were soon brought to a realization of the fact that they had been "Shanghaid" by order of the Government at Washington, nor did they know their destination until they were landed at Galveston. Later on a number of these Americans were permitted to return to Tampico on the Government transport *Hancock*, to look after their property, but not until they had signed away their rights as American citizens and had accepted the ultimatum of our Government, that in returning to Mexico they did so at their own risk, notwithstanding the fact that our Government, with its Monroe Doctrine, stands as protector of Mexico against Old World Nations. It may not be amiss to state that the German commander asked the English and Dutch commanders of battleships or cruisers stationed at Tampico, to assist in protecting the lives of Americans from the Mexican mob, but his request was refused. It is also a notorious fact that the British Consulate at Tampico peremptorily closed its doors against all Americans when their massacre seemed inevitable by the Mexican mob.

Second: The Americans, whose deaths are charged to the German submarines, were passengers on belligerent vessels sailing in belligerent waters and carrying munitions of war for those at war with Germany; nor did these calamities happen until after England had placed an embargo on everything the Germans may have needed, including foodstuffs, and with the boast that she would starve Germany into submission. We are told that these Americans had a "perfect right" to travel on belligerent ships sailing in belligerent waters and carrying munitions of war for the nations engaged in a death struggle with Germany. Most assuredly they had that right, just as a man has the right to walk down a street in which two or more men are engaged in a duel with guns. It is reasonable to believe, however, that the man would defer traveling over that particular portion of the street at least until the gun-duel was over. What applies to the individual American citizen in this instance, is equally applicable to the American citizen traveling on a belligerent ship sailing in belligerent waters and carrying munitions of war, especially at this particular time, when the nations of Europe are engaged in a death struggle. It is far from me to justify the sinking of vessels with innocent Americans on board any more than I would justify the acts of General Sherman in his "March to the Sea," in burning the homes over the heads of Southern women and children and turning them out to starve and die from exposure, a fate to which many of them succumbed. General Sherman justified his act as "one of the fortunes of war," and the Southern people accepted it as such, while those of the North, according to the Northern writers of the time, had no trouble in finding justification for the course pursued by the Northern general. The sinking of certain vessels by German submarines has been designated as "barbarous," and yet it is less, at least no more, barbarous than the determination of England to bring Germany into submission by starving to death her women and children.

Recently the newspapers told us that certain people in the United States were committing the terrible crime of using the United States mails for the base purpose of sending to starving German babies food in a concrete or condensed form. The discovery of this "terrible crime" has caused "grave concern" in Administration circles at Washington, while the shipment of munitions of war from this country to be used in killing the fathers of these starving German babies, is justified under the "Rules of Commercialism" and as being consistent with the "neutrality" the Administration is maintaining toward the warring European nations—a neutrality "which doesn't care how soon the Allies destroy Germany."

Third: Since the beginning of the European war England, many times, and France several times, have violated our neutrality laws in the grossest and most high-handed manner, and, England especially, has justified her position by practically telling us that she was pleasing herself and not the United States, and her "explanations" have been such as to warrant the belief among fair-minded Americans that as a nation, England held the United States in contempt and would act toward our Government as she pleased. Certain it is that her treatment of our commerce has cost the cotton planters of the South millions of dollars, and yet her conduct has caused no such "grave concern" in Administration circles in Washington as has the recent discovery that our mails were being used to transmit from the United States foodstuffs to the starving babies of Germany. England has, in violation of all treaty rights, taken from neutral vessels United States mails and has declined to explain her conduct, at least as far as the public knows.

Fourth: The Administration at Washington, while declining to protect American citizens in Mexico, applies a different rule to the Americans traveling on belligerent ships in belligerent waters and carrying munitions of war for the European nations now at war with the German Federation. Not only this, but the Administration now poses as sponsor for Japan simply because a Japanese vessel, sailing in belligerent waters, was sunk by a supposedly Austrian submarine. The Administration's excuse for this sponsorship is, that one American citizen was on the Japanese boat, although the records show that he and others on the boat were not drowned and that all were rescued. The fact should not be overlooked that Japan is allied with England and has lent its moral and financial support to those engaged in war with Austria and her allies.

Fifth: The Administration at Washington, it seems, while claiming "neutrality," applies to the German Federation a policy far different from the policy it applies to the Allied nations that are now at war with Germany and Austria. The "neutrality," so-called, is a neutrality which deprecates the shipment of foodstuffs from this country to Germany and endorses the shipment of munitions of war by the shipload to the allied enemies of those countries. The Administration's policy as applied to the Americans who may travel on these belligerent boats sailing in belligerent waters and carrying munitions of war for the Allies, is altogether different from the policy which it applies to American citizens residing in Mexico.

Sixth: "The American Rights Committee," of which you are both president and chairman, has an "Executive Committee" composed of eight men whose aggregate wealth is supposed to amount to many millions of dollars. You claim that your "Committee" is engaged in a purely patriotic work, and yet for the expense of printing and sending out literature, etc., you do the old familiar "rush act" and attempt to commercialize your so-called "patriotism" by writing letters to people asking them to contribute at once to your cause. Your "Committee," you claim, was organized for the patriotic purpose of inducing the Administration to sever all diplomatic relations with Germany and Austria. If this is done, you evidently are of the opinion that it should be done at once; and yet you tell those of whom you solicit funds that they may become "permanent," "sustaining" or "annual" members of your "Committee," as if it were necessary to continue your "Committee" after its pretended mission had been accomplished.

With these observations I now submit my replies to your requests. I will not, under any consideration, sign your petition to the President asking him to sever all diplomatic relations with Germany and Austria, for there is no necessity for such a petition; nor will I subscribe one cent to your fund, for the reason that I regard your so-called "American Rights Committee" an insult to honest American citizens, even though your letterhead shows that your "Committee's" membership includes such men as Everett V. Abbott, Lawrence F. Abbott, W. K. Brice, Frederic R. Coudert, Franklin H. Giddings, Lawrence Godkin, Charles P. Howland, H. de Raasloff, L. L. Forman, William Emerson and your honored self.

Very respectfully,

JEFF. MCLEMORE.

Thoughts of a "GENTLY HAZED" AMERICAN

WRITING in the English *Review*, an Englishman says that his patriotism is not a love of his country,, but merely a preference for it "because all his material interests are there." And then he states that he wishes Germany "smashed" because German morals are lower than English.

COL. GEORGE HARVEY confirms the statement that Wilson is as unpopular in England as he is in Germany, but the Colonel fails to explain that England dislikes him because he hasn't as yet complied with the terms of Prof. Usher's secret alliance, and has been held back by his coat-tails from rushing to England's assistance with our military forces, while his unpopularity in Germany and Austria-Hungary is due to the fact that he has gone back on his own neutrality proclamation.

HOW is this for freedom of the seas? Miss Ray Beveridge, the American actress, sister of Kune Beveridge and granddaughter of a former governor of Illinois, has been refused a passport to visit Europe because she has been giving lectures in this country on the German side of the war, having returned about six months ago from her work with the German Red Cross. The Washington administration professes itself powerless to assist her. How is that for Americanism? And the freedom of the seas!

SOME one has asked us the conundrum whether Wilson, if his mother had been born in Germany instead of Great Britain, would now be as radically pro-German as he is pro-English.

HERBERT C. HOOVER, chairman of the Belgian relief commission, has uttered the complaint that while the amount of money subscribed for the relief of the Belgian sufferers in the United States amounts to only seven cents per head, the amount subscribed by New Zealand for the same purpose was $1.23. New Zealand, being an English colony, naturally shares in the blood guilt of England for encouraging Belgium to violate her neutrality by entering into a conspiracy with England and France to ruin Germany.

ONE thing about President Wilson commands our unqualified admiration. He is a master dramatist. No spectacle was ever staged with a finer sense of theatrical effect than his war crisis. The Hamburg-American case is rushed pellmell to a decision; on the same day two German attaches are sent home for reasons not made public, and widespread conspiracies are advertised to spread consternation throughout the country—just as an ill-natured Congress meets to ask questions and discuss the administration's foreign and domestic policies.

No novice hand could ever set a scene
Like you, and 'scape a dire fiasco.
But when it comes to putting on a play
You could give spades, and then beat out Belasco.

AMONG the many adroit political suggestions in President Wilson's message, probably the most ingenious is the attempt to commit his opponents in Congress to a policy of supporting extraordinary legislation nominally to punish a large element of our citizens for disloyalty because they are not in harmony with his policies. The President apparently figures that if the Republicans are fools enough to support his programme they will alienate the vote of the element attacked in the message, and since it will not be cast for Wilson, it will certainly be lost to his opponents.

THE President's short notes to Austria are said to have been written between longer notes to Mrs. Galt, as a relaxation from mental strain.

"AMERICAN RIGHTS AND BRITISH PRETENSIONS"

ANY reader who may take up and cast even a casual glance over the pages of a pamphlet just issued, entitled, "American Rights and British Pretensions," must marvel at the industry of Mr. William Bayard Hale in successfully reducing to so complete a compendium, "the facts and the documents, official and other, bearing upon the present attitude of Great Britain toward the commerce of the United States," published by Robert M. McBride & Co., New York.

We know that whatever Mr. Hale undertakes in the way of compiling data and information on current questions has a ring of authority. He penetrates into the philosophy of facts and draws his editorial deductions with an incisive pen.

The present document is one of the most timely and essential presentations of the case against Great Britain that has ever been submitted to the public. What our State Department has neglected to do toward informing the American people upon the magnitude of England's offense against the United States is here supplied with expert efficiency. Government publications have suffered sadly in prestige since Prof. Wm. R. Shepherd has shown in one case that the Administration in an official publication omitted, or suppressed, the English Order in Council proclaiming a war area over the North Sea, although this was the direct provocation for Germany to retaliate by proclaiming the English coasts within the zone of her submarine activity.

With such partisanship creeping into official publications, we are necessarily assigned to private publications for such data as may be required for a clear understanding of the issues in which our Government is vitally concerned.

Great Britain, as Mr. Hale declares in his introduction, has virtually set up in the midst of the busy seas an arbitrary court, claiming unheard-of powers and exercising the most tyrannous police functions; seizing and haling into the docks as suspects all travelers upon the ocean highways, and visiting many of them with heavy penalties for unproven and, indeed, unprovable offenses. This lawless rule of the seas scarcely stoops to the pretense of citing authority for its actions, but contemptuous of its own precedents and of the rights of others, determines them solely by its brutal will and enforces them largely through intimidation by the gigantic power of its naval police.

Unless we are so hopelessly demoralized by pro-English prejudices as to wink at outrages against American interests which every statesman prior to Wilson has resented to the point of actual hostilities, Mr. Hale's compilation will serve to arouse sentiment which will insist on something more vigorous than protests, which London chooses to treat with scorn and indifference; for this is not an editorial arraignment, but a true bill, founded upon the official utterances and the proven facts in every case of encroachment which has arisen since the beginning of the war.

These cases are singularly like those which occurred more than a century ago, and Mr. Hale shows not only by copious citations from the patriotic American press of that period how these outrages were judged—in striking contrast to the disloyal press of to-day—but quotes Thomas Jefferson, President Madison and President Grant on the insistence of this country on its right to unrestricted trade with neutrals. Compare the supine and subservient attitude of the Wilson Administration to the vigorous language of Jefferson in his instructions to the American Minister in London:

"We have a right to judge for ourselves what market best suits us, and they [Great Britain and her friends] have none to forbid to us the enjoyment of the necessaries and comforts which we may obtain from any other independent country. She may, indeed, feel the desire of starving an enemy nation, but she can have no right of doing it at our loss nor of making us the instrument of it."

Or the language of Secretary Fish, under President Grant, addressed to the American Minister in Paris, October 4, 1870, during the Franco-Prussian war:

"This Government would regard as an unfriendly act the hovering of such vessels [of war] upon the coast of the United States near to its shores, in the neighborhood of its ports and in the track of the ordinary commerce of these ports with intent to intercept the vessels of trade of its enemy."

From these various practices of an established American policy, which has the authority of Jefferson, Madison, Grant, etc., the Wilson Administration has departed in utter disregard of its duty for the protection of American interests. It has taken six months to file a protest, and then has done so only on the eve of the assembling of Congress, and has artificially created other issues with Germany to distract public attention from its own recreancy.

Under various chapter headings Mr. Hale has faithfully compiled all the official documents bearing upon our controversy with England, including the Declaration of Paris, the Declaration of London, the various Orders in Council, the German proclamations and the entire diplomatic correspondence between the United States, England and Germany. The pamphlet thus presents in the most convenient form possible whatever material is essential to a perfect understanding of the questions entering into a consideration of our rights as well as our duties as a nation whose vessels are wantonly seized and whose commerce is suffering from arbitrary interference.

The pamphlet covers 172 pages and can be obtained at THE FATHERLAND. Price $1, postage 25 cents.

GENUINE BELGIAN ATROCITIES

By Louis Viereck, Staff Correspondent of "The Fatherland"

IF the interview that various American journals published recently, emanating from Rev. Dr. Charles J. Baylis of Brooklyn, sometime member of the American Relief Committee in Belgium, should prove genuine, this nobleman of God has made himself guilty of the most unheard of slanders against Germany. He claims to have travelled 1,000 English miles in Belgium by automobile and also to have received from the hands of Cardinal Mercier in Malines special proofs that all the atrocities charged against German soldiers by the so-called investigation committees were really perpetrated by them. This genuinely "neutral" authority is said to have summarized his opinions on the war in the following classical sentence: "The Germans are the most inhuman soldiery in the entire world. Compared with them the Huns and Vandals would really be like Sunday-school teachers."

In answer to these grotesque accusations I should like to refer to a person whose name sounds better to the world than that of the above obscure minister from New York, a man who about a dozen years ago made a careful and official study of genuine Belgian atrocities—the recently so much discussed Sir Roger Casement. He was British Consul-General in Africa when the most hideous revelations on the conditions prevailing in the crown colony of King Leopold II attained publicity in various ways. His mission was to verify the conditions there by thorough, sworn evidence. In this connection he took the testimony of the natives themselves, as well as that of missionaries and neutrals. The result was calculated to curdle the blood in the veins of the most calloused reader.

Another Englishman, E. Crewley, is reminding the world now, just at the right time, of these matters in a pamphlet which contains the following remarkable sentences: "We have forgotten that the Belgian was the cruellest, lowest, most cowardly dog in Europe, that it was we Englishmen who were preaching this until everybody hated him as a murderer, torturer, mutilater, and cannibal. We heard his disgrace published a thousand times throughout the world. We heard of nothing but blood-soaked rubber, of niggers with their hands hacked off, their feet and everything that could be hacked off; of rape, robbery, murder, cannibalism."

THE FATHERLAND

Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

NEW YORK, JANUARY 12, 1916

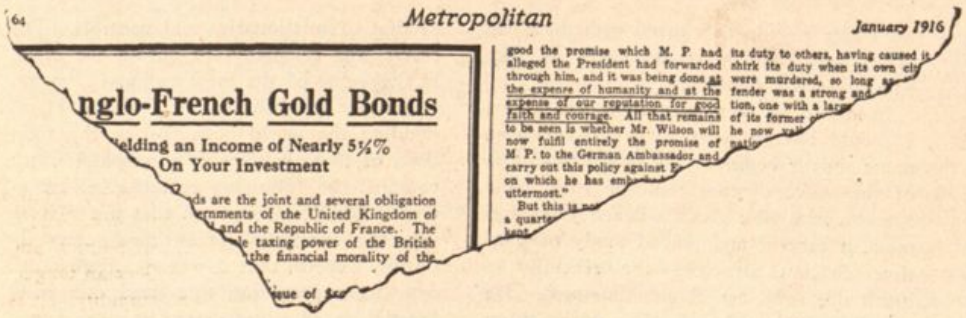
WORKING FOR MR. MORGAN

WE wonder with what emotions Professor Muensterberg will read Mr. Roosevelt's latest ebulitions in the *Metropolitan* for January. T. R.'s rancor against Wilson has submerged his reason. He not merely scolds Wilson for his sins of omission which are many, but he attacks him for the one act of his career that deserves the approval of every patriotic American, his note of protest to England. Insane with jealousy the same Roosevelt, whose dislike of England was so great that he had to make a vow to himself not to permit his prejudice to interfere with his duties, champions the lawlessness of Great Britain. He defends her piracies on the high seas and condones her interferences with neutral commerce which, according to the words of the President, constitute a denial of the sovereign rights of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt takes this attitude, although he knows that the sinking of the *Lusitania* was only a reprisal—justified as such—on the part of Germany against Great Britain's betrayal of international law. Mr. Roosevelt roars like a lion whenever he can attack Germany or the Germans, but he talks like the trained parrot of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice when he discusses the malfeasances of Great Britain. "Interference with commerce," he tells us, "is in no way comparable with the heinousness of murder on the high seas." Mr. Wilson's protest to England, the Scold of Oyster Bay would have us believe, was dispatched *"at the expense of humanity and at the expense of our reputation for good faith and courage."* Right next to this statement we find a huge advertisement of the Morgan syndicate:

ANGLO-FRENCH GOLD BONDS
Yielding an Income of Nearly 5½%
on Your Investment

Under this heading the Anglo-French loan, which sells in the open market at 93 and a fraction, is offered to the unsuspecting readers of the *Metropolitan* Magazine at 98.

We admire the sardonic humor of the publisher of the *Metropolitan* Magazine who placed this advertisement in juxtaposition with Mr. Roosevelt's article. We have no


64 Metropolitan January 1916

nglo-French Gold Bonds

ielding an Income of Nearly 5½%
On Your Investment

ds are the joint and several obligation
ernments of the United Kingdom of
and the Republic of France. The
e taxing power of the British
the financial morality of the

good the promise which M. P. had alleged the President had forwarded through him, and it was being done at the expense of humanity and at the expense of our reputation for good faith and courage. All that remains to be seen is whether Mr. Wilson will now fulfil entirely the promise of M. P. to the German Ambassador and carry out this policy against E on which he has emb
uttermost."
But this is no
a quarte
kept

its duty to others, having caused it shirk its duty when its own cit were murdered, so long as fender was a strong and tion, one with a larg of its former p he now wa nati

doubt that the Morgan interests, "which have been so friendly to us," will be pleased by the advertisement and the reading notice inserted on the same page by the obliging publisher. Both the publisher of the *Metropolitan* and Mr. Roosevelt are working for the fiscal agent of Great Britain. The publisher cannot be blind to this fact, for we may assume that the advertisement was inserted for money. Colonel Roosevelt's reward is the support of Great Britain and her fiscal agents of his ambition for a third cup of coffee. Mr. Roosevelt may persuade himself that he is working for righteousness, but in reality he is working for Great Britain and her fiscal agents. Perhaps the Colonel finds himself in the same predicament as the young American in Paris who unwittingly worked for the movies.

THE ONE WAY OUT

RECENT developments have shown that the guarantees obtained from Germany and Austria against the jeopardizing of American lives by submarine attacks do not fully accomplish the praiseworthy intentions of the Administration.

Inasmuch as our Government insists that passengers be brought into safety before liners may be torpedoed, it must likewise insist that such liners refrain from carrying guns, and that they stop without delay when signaled to do so by submarines.

Certain belligerent Governments, instructing their merchantment to carry guns, and to disobey orders to stop, and even promising rewards for ramming and destroying submarines, render the concessions obtained by the President from the Central Powers for the human conduct of submarine warfare illusory.

As there can be no safety for non-combatants and neutrals until these principles are universally adopted, those Governments should be approached at once with the demand to give definite assurance that such orders will be rescinded.

Until such arrangements are perfected Congress should advise the Administration to issue warning that citizens traveling on belligerent vessels do so at their own risk.

SHAMED BY AUSTRIA

FOR the second time Austria shames us with her generosity. In her first note she deliberately overlooked the insulting tone of our request. She merely asked us, firmly but politely, to restate our case in terms adapted to the usage of civilized nations. In her second note she goes far beyond American expectations in order to avow her good-will toward us. She glides over our ruthless defence of the traffic in murder, and consents to the punishment of the commander who has sunk the *Ancona* because he did not take into account the panic that was reigning on board the vessel.

It should not be hard to choose between Mr. Wilson's and Baron Burian's notions of humanity. Austria desires to protect from harm even the subject of her enemies, whereas we insist upon our right of murdering Austrian subjects with American shrapnel.

At the same time Austria has not surrendered the principle of submarine warfare. She has not accepted the utterly preposterous contention that the presence of an American passenger is sufficient to safeguard a cargo of ammunition. In the interest of humanity we trust that submarine warfare will continue until Great Britain is compelled to forego her piratical practices.

We hope that the *Lusitania* controversy will also shortly be settled, but we wish to state our conviction that in spite of any efforts of the German Ambassador, it cannot REMAIN settled, unless Great Britain returns to the Declaration of London.

MR. WILSON'S POOR RULE

EVIDENTLY working for peace is an indictable offense in the eyes of the Administration. In this attitude Mr. Wilson's government has the sincere approval of the makers of ammunition. The Administration has gone out of its way to silence Congressman Buchanan, one of its most fearless critics, together with his associates on the Labor Peace Council, under a provision of the Anti-Trust Law. We are not aware that proceedings have begun against the Rubber Club of America and other organizations for their criminal violation of both the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the Clayton Act. It's a poor rule that does not work both ways, but evidently Mr. Wilson's interpretation of law is as two-faced and double-tongued as his neutrality. Justice, as meted out by the Wilson Administration, is blind indeed whenever it suits the purposes of Great Britain, but very wide awake if by any stretch of the imagination it can enmesh in its toils an American citizen suspected of disloyalty to the cause of the Allies by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice.

WHO IS DR. CECELIE GREIL?

THE *Ancona* case has thrown the image of Dr. Cecelie Greil upon the screen, a woman physician who was among those escaping from the ship sunk by a submarine, German or Austrian. Dr. Greil is a garrulous person, and among other things relates that she lost $20,000, which she had turned over to the purser of the steamer. She tells two stories, according to the New York *Evening Mail* and the New York *American*. One she told in the evening, the other the next morning. The *Mail* story is very moderate, the *American* story is the last thing in horrors. It serves well to stir up public sentiment and back up the State Department, which, we understand, relies upon Mrs. Greil as the principal witness. Her martyrdom in the cause of humanity and truth makes her an interesting personality.

Who is Dr. Cecelie Greil?

A person of that name is konwn in Mount Vernon. The father of a Dr. Greil, named Julius Frank, a native of Vienna, died on Blackwell's Island; the mother of a Dr. Greil, a native of Berlin, resides in Mount Vernon, N. Y., where she is supported by a Hebrew charity organization. This Dr. Greil is spoken of as a person who courts notoriety and has become estranged from her relatives, leaving her mother without support. This Dr. Greil has a daughter who is or was an actress in film plays, and who resided on Waverley Place some years ago. She is parted from her husband. Whether this is the same lady as the *Ancona* witness is not asserted here. But a person of that name is known as stated.

It will be interesting to hear evidence on the statement of the *Ancona* victim regarding her alleged loss of $20,000. In her interview she declares that she is preparing to submit her claim to the State Department. Whether the Department will accept her unsupported word remains to be seen. No doubt she can prove it, but until she does it will be well to look into the circumstances under which she acquired so large a sum. If Mrs. Greil can tell two stories about the same event, it is possible that she may be wrong about the exact amount of money she turned over to the purser.

It is principally upon the testimony of Dr. Greil that the Department felt warranted in sending its first ultimatum to Vienna, and, therefore, Dr. Greil ought to be thoroughly investigated as to her reputation for telling the truth and everything else relating to her, now that Congress is in session and in a position to investigate.

Drawn for THE FATHERLAND *by A. Staehle.*

PRESS DEGRADES ITSELF IN FOREIGN EYES

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF is the personal representative of the German Emperor. In every civilized country the Ambassador of another friendly sovereign Power is treated with the same courteous respect with which that country expects its Ambassador to be treated abroad.

An insult to a foreign Ambassador is an insult to his Government and to his people. Sensible persons do not insult other peoples.

Our own Government has repeatedly and officially declared that the official conduct of Count von Bernstorff is beyond suspicion of reproach.

Yet every day certain American newspapers, both in their news and editorial columns, revile and vituperate this high official representative of the German Government as if he were a common spy or a low conspirator.

This conduct is at once indecent and unpatriotic. It makes us appear rude and uncouth in the eyes of intelligent people. It excites the fierce anger of the German people, just as our anger would be excited if German newspapers so treated our Ambassador. And it will long continue to make bad feeling and to injure our political and trade relations with the great peoples who speak the German tongue.

We cannot understand such boorishness and such stupidity. It is insulting to our own Government and it degrades the reputation of the American press.

Respectable foreigners are amazed when they find untruthful accusations levelled at the Ambassador of a friendly great Power, accompanied by coarse vituperation more befitting a barroom conversation than the newspaper columns in which they naturally look to see intelligent comment expressed in the language used by persons of good sense and good breeding.—From the New York *American*.

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The prices for the undermentioned securities remain at or above the price of issue in their respective countries, but owing to the practical cessation of exports to the United States by the Central Empires, rates of exchange have declined further and we are therefore able to offer the issues named at the prices stated below.

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Read the January INTERNATIONAL, see page 406

DESPITE the flamboyant utterances of the average financial columns as to the indisputable prosperity of the coming year, it would be well to observe caution in all investments. We may boast of our tremendous increase in exports, but that phase of business is merely of a temporary nature. France and Britain have bought largely of us, it is true, but they have paid us very little gold for what they obtained. We have taken in exchange for our goods their paper, which has already sustained grievous declines. Germany, our second best customer, has not bought much from us, and we may have lost our trade with her. This will be a permanent loss.

It is a distressing and lamentable fact that the average financial journal and financial editor conceals the truth from his readers. The facts in the case are as follows: For the year to June 30, in 1914, the United Kingdom bought from us $594,272,000 worth of goods. In the same period of 1915, she bought $911,792,000 worth. Yet we can tell from the warnings of British politicians, this amount of purchases will shortly be cut radically, and in the coming year, with Britain's impoverishment, we shall see our exports to the United Kingdom fall far below the figures of 1914.

France bought from us in 1914 $159,819,000 in goods, which was her average. In 1915 she bought from us $369,397,000, mostly with the money we loaned her. At the close of the war we also shall see her purchases from us shrink below the 1914 figures.

Germany, our second best customer, in 1914 bought from us $344,794,000 worth of goods. In 1915 this sum had shrunk to $28,863,000. Her permanent purchases from us have over a long period of years been at about $300,000,000 and over. Compared with these purchases the trade of France, whom we have so favored, is infinitesimal. What will our future trade be with Germany, whom the English element in this country has so offended? Time alone will show. The promise is not bright. She has already found substitutes for cotton, for copper and many other raw products which she purchased from us in great quantities. And we are still dreadfully dependent upon

her for the special manufactures with which she has supplied us, such as chemicals, drugs, dyes, colors and kali.

The trade figures with these three countries are basic facts, which cannot be overlooked, and must be reckoned with in all speculation as to the future.

The Mail Box

W. K., Lock Haven, Pa.—I have made inquiries regarding the concern you mention, but I cannot obtain any information on which to form any opinion. As a rule it is inadvisable to make such long-distance investments on which little authentic information can be obtained. Do you not think you could obtain better investments nearer home?

J. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.—With regard to your inquiry as to your investment in farming land, there are so many local considerations involved that I would hesitate to advise you to make a change. An investment in land, especially farming land, is a good one as a rule. Hold on to it. In the course of time all such land in our eastern States will become more valuable, and the investment is better than any investment in securities.

W. R. F., New Brunswick, N. J.—Nipissing mines was a very rich property, and a mining engineer who has investigated it informs me that it has still enough ore exposed to pay dividends for some years to come—how many, of course, no one can foretell. The stock has recently advanced in price, and there would appear no reason to doubt that it is still a safe investment. I am inclined to doubt that it will enjoy any sensational advance, however, although stocks of this nature may take unexpected spurts.

The future of Missouri, Kansas and Texas common is not promising. It would not be a good stock to purchase, of course, but if already owned, and in view of its decline, it would be best, perhaps, to await the reorganization plan. Inherently, the railroad is a good property, and patience, with perhaps the investment of further money in the stock and its exchange in new securities, may bring a profit in the end.

H. B., El Ceuto, Cal.—It is true that Germany is short of cotton, but she is using various substitutes, both for the manufacture of explosives and wearing apparel. Cotton is raised to some extent in Asia Minor and Mesopotamia, and the Germans have obtained some of those supplies. Germans, however, are well versed in cotton growing, having large cotton fields in Egypt.

The banks you mention are not in the Morgan syndicate. I regret being unable to inform you as to the standing of the banks in El Ceuto.

P. T., Brooklyn, N. Y.—I regret that I am not in a position to give you the names of any responsible houses in the Middle West handling first mortgages on farming property.

I fear it would be injudicious to make such investments at long distance. It would be far safer for you to invest in mortgages through trust companies in New York that have mortgage departments.

M. K., San Francisco, Cal.—The banks you mention are not concerned in the war loan. I have mailed you a list of good bond investments.

H. F., Arkansas City, Kan.—The English sea robbers, who stole your money order for Mk. 125, will not be able to realize on it.

I would show the newspaper dispatch to the post-office authorities and ask to have a duplicate money order sent to the same address.

J. P. M., Orangevale.—The address you give will lead your mail to its destination.

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However, do not mention the name of any steamship. The post-office department will attend to that.

R. B., Grinnell, Iowa.—The reply of the company's treasurer is evasive and the error of his judgment is shown by the fact that the Anglo-French bonds have already dropped to 93⅞ from 98.

B. F. B., Elizabeth, N. J.—So far as I can learn the Pittsburgh banks, of which you give a list, are sound, and the losses of the Pittsburgh Bank for Savings have now been made good.

It would be difficult to get intelligible financial statements from most of these institutions.

The savings banks of New York State are the soundest in the country, since they are so closely protected by law. It might be advisable for you to draw your savings from some of these Pittsburgh banks, and place them in an institution like the German Savings Bank in East 14th Street, New York City, which is one of the strongest in the United States.

C. F. K., Washington, D. C.—I have read with extreme interest the letter you sent to the president of the Equitable Life. The points you made were very telling.

A. W., New York City.—The Travelers' Insurance Co. in Hartford, Conn., and the Prudential Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J., give absolute assurances that they are not permitting the use of their money directly or indirectly for the purposes of the loan.

H. A., Chancellor, S. Dak.—Neither of the institutions you mention have taken part in the Anglo-French loan.

F. R., Union Hill, N. J.—The companies you mention are all perfectly safe, but the last-mentioned one, The Union Trust Co., of New York, I regret to say, is a member of the Morgan syndicate, which underwrote the Anglo-French loan, and is identified with further loans to the Allies.

E., New York City.—The German Savings Bank on East Fourteenth Street is one of the strongest institutions in the city. You will be quite safe in depositing any amount there.

E. H. S., Highland Park, Mich.—The answer of the Metropolitan Life is satisfactory in so far as it goes. The company has bought none of the bonds. The president, however, refuses to let us know how many millions of his funds he keeps on deposit with the Morgan banks. But do not cancel your policy, and await developments.

A. K., New York City.—It is quite untrue that the German Savings Bank invested in the Anglo-French loan.

No such statement was ever published in THE FATHERLAND. On the contrary, the German Savings Bank is one of the few banks in this city that does not permit its funds to be used by the banks of the Morgan syndicate.

NOTICE

"THE German Peoples' Christmas Tree," which appeared on the cover of the last number of THE FATHERLAND, was drawn for THE FATHERLAND after a design by Mr. Franz Huld.

Mr. Huld has now printed this design on picture postal cards which are sold at 5 cents each.

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Of Time, and con the changes on its face.
One, the most marked of all,
My spirit doth appal;
Portends it not disaster to my race?

A heavy change!
Heavy and passing strange!
The ghost of Jefferson is ill at ease;
And in his narrow grave
Old Hickory, the brave,
Listens to hear our warships take the seas!

Groan, ancient ghosts,
And thou unto the coasts
Of Venezuela, Spirit of Cleveland, hie!
On that appropriate strand
Bewail thy recreant land,
That courts and fawns where once she could defy!

Heroic past,
Recede into the vast
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Fair Play for Germany and Austria-Hungary

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GEORGE SYLVESTER VIERECK

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January 8, 1916

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